The Pyongyang Times

No. 26 (396) SATURDAY, JUNE 17, 1972 PYONGYANG, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA

The Great Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG Guides Consultative Meeting of Functionaries of Party and Government Bodies and Economic Organs in Ryanggang Province

A consultative meeting of functionaries of Party and government bodies and economic organs in Ryanggang Province was held in Hyesan for two days from June 5 to 6 under the guidance of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of our Party and the Korean people.

Attending the consultative meeting were Comrades Pak Sung Chul and Yon Hyong Muk and Department Directors of the Central Committee of the Party, Ministers of the Cabinet, responsible functionaries of working people's organizations, and functionaries of Party and government bodies and working people's organizations and management personnel of factories, enterprises and cooperative farms in Ryanggang Province.

When Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of our Party and the Korean people, appeared on the platform, the entire attendants of the meeting rose to their feet and warmly welcomed the fatherly Leader with hail-shaking, stormy cheers and prolonged, thunderous applause.

Discussed at the consultative meeting were the tasks for more rapidly developing the national economy in the province, including forestry, mining and agriculture, and further improving the people's living, and measures for the fulfilment of these tasks.

The consultative meeting reviewed the successes made in mining, forestry, agriculture, local industry, education and culture in the province.

All these successes are attributable entirely to the wise leadership and profound solicitude of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who indicated the road to be followed by our people with his great *Juche* idea and devotes his all to the work for the development of the country's economy and the further betterment of the people's livelihood.

At the consultative meeting the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung heard detailed reports for many hours from functionaries of Party and government bodies, economic organs and factories, enterprises and cooperative farms in the province and, on the basis of the examination and analysis of data in various domains, gave programmatic teachings clearly indicating militant tasks facing various domains of the national economy of the province in fulfilling ahead of schedule the grand programme put forward by the Fifth Congress of the Party and ways for carrying out the tasks.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, first of all, said that Ryanggang Province holds the most important place in forestry throughout the country and set forth the task for meeting satisfactorily the demands for timber needed in all branches of the national economy by further developing forestry.

Saying that Ryanggang Province should be turned into a major production base for supplying timber to the country, he emphasized that in forestry, afforestation should be conducted well, above all.

He also stressed that measures should be taken thoroughly to protect the forests.

Stating that the most important thing in the development of forestry is to widely introduce the cyclic felling method, the Leader once again explained its superiority in detail.

The Leader personally took into account the possibility of carrying out the Six-Year Plan ahead of time in the domain of forestry in the province and indicated concrete ways for its fulfilment.

In order to rapidly increase timber production, the level of mechanization should be further raised and new forests be actively exploited along with the wide introduction of the cyclic felling method, he said.

Noting that to exploit new forests is like giving precedence to tunnelling in the mining industry, the Leader advanced the task for creating new forestry bases along the River Amnok-gang and in Kapsan, Pungsan and other areas.

The Leader taught that trees should be used in a comprehensive way to increase timber production markedly in a short period.

Taking into consideration the actual conditions of the rural areas of Ryanggang Province where winter is long, the Leader put forward the task to send greater quantities of timber to the sites of economic construction by unfolding a mass movement for producing it without hindering farm work, and, at the same time, increase the cash income of cooperative farmers through this.

He pointed out that in the domain of forestry a struggle should be unfolded to produce necessary machines and implements and accessory parts and raise the utilization rate of equipment by expanding the forestry machine factories with its own efforts and in the domain of engineering industry a greater number of machine tools and tractors should be supplied to the domain of forestry by increasing their production.

Saying that there are favorable conditions to transport timber by rivers in the mountain areas of our country, he noted that it is better to raft timber by the waterway after collecting timber in the log landings, while using railways.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung acquainted himself in detail with the situation of the ore mines in the province and put forward the task for giving definite priority to geological prospecting and producing greater quantities of minerals in the period of the Six-Year Plan.

He set the prospective goal and immediate production goal of the ore mines and ways for the fulfilment of their production plans.

He said that it is the law of the development of the mining industry to give precedence to tunnelling.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung also thoroughly grasped the actual conditions of the countryside and the farming conditions in the province and indicated the orientation and tasks for the development of agriculture in the province.

Noting that a vigorous struggle for increasing per-unit-area yields should be waged in all branches of agricultural production, he indicated concrete ways for this.

He said that a plan of crop distribution should be mapped out in conformity with the specific conditions of the province which lies high above the sea level and has a number of peculiar climatic features, agricultural mechanization be pushed ahead more energetically, industrial crops be cultivated on a larger scale and sericulture be done well.

The Leader said that stockbreeding should be extensively developed along with farming and indicated ways for it.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung advanced programmatic tasks for further developing centrally-controlled light industry and local industry in Ryanggang Province.

He said that the factories furnished with up-to-date equipment should, first of all, give fullest play to the existing production capacity.

He also said that the variety of goods should be expanded and their quality raised in the domain of light industry.

Deeply considering the actual conditions of Ryanggang Province where traffic and transport conditions are unfavourable, he personally solved the problem of automobiles and many other transport means and set forth the tasks for the development of traffic and transport in the province including the electrification of the Kilju-Hyesan railway lines, and ways for their fulfilment.

At the consultative meeting the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung looked to the life of the people in the province down to details with the affection of a real father and showed again his paternal love and great solicitude.

Stating that it is most important for the working class after its seizure of power to constantly strive to raise the people's living standards, he earnestly taught that all the functionaries in the province should heighten their Party spirit, working class spirit and popular spirit and direct efforts to providing the people with better clothes, food and houses, and indicated concrete measures and ways to supply vegetables, fish, edible oil, eggs, meat and fruits in greater sufficiency to the forestry and mining workers and other working people in the province.

He said that houses should be built on a large scale to more fully satisfy the demand of the working people for houses and schools, kindergartens and creches be constructed in a greater number. He taught that for this local building material production bases should be firmly built and timber and other local building materials be used extensively.

He earnestly instructed that work for laying on water in rural villages should be vigorously carried on through an extensive use of local materials.

He once again laid stress on the need of raising the role of people's power organs at all levels in improving the people's livelihood.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught that what is important above all to successfully carry out huge tasks facing all domains of the national economy in the province is to more firmly establish the monolithic ideological system of the Party among the Party members and the working people in the province and thoroughly revolutionize and working-classize them and to decisively strengthen the organizational and political work of the Party organizations in the province, including the provincial Party committee.

He earnestly taught that the functions and role of the Party organizations of all levels in the province should be enhanced to further strengthen their organizational guidance of the administrative and economic work and the economic-organizational functions of the people's power organs be raised still further.

The teachings given by the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung at the consultative meeting of functionaries of Party and government bodies and economic organs in Ryanggang Province will be a programmatic guiding compass in effecting a new upsurge in the socialist economic construction, carrying out far ahead of schedule the Six-Year Plan set forth by the Fifth Congress of our Party and further promoting the independent, peaceful reunification of the fatherland and the victory of the cause of socialism and communism and will vigorously rouse all the Party members and the working people of our country to a new victory.

The great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung guides a consultative meeting of functionaries of Party and government bodies and economic organs in Ryanggang Province

The Great Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

Receives Foreign Guests

Reception of Wife and Daughter of Isamu Akamatsu, Vice-Chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the Japan Socialist Party

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, Head of State and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and his wife Comrade Kim Song Ae received on May 17 Kanako Akamatsu, wife of Isamu Akamatsu, Vice-Chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the Japan Socialist Party, and member of the Japan-Korea Association, and her daughter Ikuko Akamatsu who were on a visit to our country.

Present on the occasion were Kim Jong Suk, Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea, and Li Jong Sun, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Korean Democratic Women's Union.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and his wife Comrade Kim Song Ae had a friendly conversation with the guests.

On the same day the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and his wife Comrade Kim Song Ae arranged luncheon for the guests.

Reception of Reporters of National Education T.V. Company of Japan

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, Head of State and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received on May 21 Issei Kawauchi, staff reporter of the News Department of the National Education Television Company of Japan, and his party who were on a visit to our country.

Present on the occasion were Comrade Kim Jung Rin; and Chong Jun Gi, Responsible Editor-in-Chief of **Rodong Sinmun** and Chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Journalists Union; and Kim Guk Hun, Chairman of the Korean Central Broadcasting Committee.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung had a friendly conversation with the guests.

Reception of Advisor and Head of Japan High School Soccer Delegation

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, Head of State and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received on May 21 advisor of the Japan high school soccer delegation Yosoji Kobayashi, President of Nihon T.V. and Supreme Advisor of **Yomiuri Shimbun**, and head of the soccer delegation Kyuta Yamaguchi, Director of the Japan Sports Association and President of the Chiba Prefectural Sports Association, who were on a visit to our country.

Also present on the occasion were Takaya Fujikawa, Chief of the News Department of Nihon T.V., and newsmen.

Present there were Comrade Kim Jung Rin; and Chong Jun Gi, Responsible Editor-in-Chief of **Rodong Sinmun** and Chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Journalists Union; O Hyon Ju, Chairman of the Korean Physical Culture and Sports Guidance Committee; and Kim Guk Hun, Chairman of the Korean Central Broadcasting Committee.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung had a friendly conversation with the guests.

Reception of Member of Parliament of Kuwait

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, Head of State and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received on May 21 a member of Parliament of Kuwait who was on a visit to our country.

Present on the occasion were Abbas Habib Menawer, Member of Parliament, Member of the Foreign Affairs Committee and Chief Editor of **Al Ayyam**, and Franco Yosef Shihab, Editorial Director of the paper, who came together with him.

Also present there were Kang Ryang Uk, Vice-President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly, and Ho Dam, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung had a friendly conversation with the guests.

Reception of Members of Shanghai Dance Drama Troupe of China

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of our Party and the Korean people, received on May 25 the leading members of the Shanghai Dance Drama Troupe of China on a visit to our country.

Present on the occasion were head of the dance drama troupe Comrade Hsu Ching-hsien, Member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, Secretary of the CPC Shanghai Municipal Committee and Vice-Chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Revolutionary Committee, and deputy heads of the troupe Comrades Chang Ying-wu and Chung Hsiu-ying.

Also present there were Comrade Choi Yong Kun, Member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, Secretary of the Party Central Committee and President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly Comrade Kim Il, Member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, Secretary of the Party Central Committee and First Vice-Premier of the Cabinet; Comrade Pak Sung Chul, Member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Second Vice-Premier of the Cabinet; Comrade General O Jin U, Member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, Secretary of the Party Central Committee and Chief of General Staff of the Korean People's Army; Comrade Kim Jung Rin, Member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Secretary of the Party Central Committee; Comrade Yang Hyong Sop, Alternate Member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Secretary of the Party Central Committee; Kang Ryang Uk, Vice-President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly and Chairman of the Central Committee of the North Korean Democratic Party; Comrade Li Gye Baek, Vice-Chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan, who was heading the congratulatory group of Koreans in Japan for celebrating the 60th birthday of the respected and beloved Leader Marshal Kim Il Sung; Li Chang Son, First Vice-Minister of Culture; Kim Jae Bong, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs; and Chang Chol, Alternate Member of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Vice-Minister of Culture.

Li Yun-chuan, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of China to our country, was also present there.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung had a cordial and friendly conversation with the guests.

That evening the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung also received artists of Shanghai Dance Drama Troupe of China and congratulated them upon their successful performance.

Reception of Associate Editor of the "New York Times" of the United States and Its Tokyo Bureau Chief

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung received on May 26 Harrison E. Salisbury, Associate Editor of the **New York Times** of the United States, who was visiting our country and John M. Lee, Chief of the Tokyo Bureau of the paper, accompanying him.

Present on the occasion were Comrade Kim Jung Rin; and Chong Jun Gi, Responsible Editor-in-Chief of **Rodong Sinmun** and Chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Journalists Union.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung conversed with the American newsmen and answered their questions.

Reception of Government Friendship Delegation of the Sudan

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, Head of State and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received on May 29 the government friendship delegation of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan which was on a visit to our country.

Present on the occasion were head of the delegation Ahmed Babiker Eisa, General Secretary of the Cabinet of the DRS; deputy head of the delegation Tageisir Mohamed Abbas, Director of the Department in charge of socialist countries of the Foreign Ministry; members of the delegation Ali El Nasri Hamza, Director of the Department in charge of administration of the Ministry of Local Administration; Abdelrahim Mohamed Hamam, Director of the Department in charge of social affairs of the Ministry of Youth, Sports and Social Affairs; and Amaim Adam Fadl, Member of the Central Committee of the Socialist Women's Union of the Sudan.

Also present there were Foreign Minister Ho Dam and An Sung Hak, Minister of Commerce and Chairman of the Korea-Sudan Friendship Association.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung had a cordial and friendly talk with the guests.

Reception of Delegation of Party School (Kivukoni University) of United Republic of Tanzania

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, Head of State and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received on May 31 the visiting delegation of the Party School (Kivukoni University) of the United Republic of Tanzania.

Present on the occasion were the members of the delegation headed by Ambakisye Pyama, teacher of agricultural economics of the Party School (Kivukoni University) of the United Republic of Tanzania.

Ho Dam, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Kim Jong Hoe, President of the National Economy Institute, were also present there.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung had a cordial and friendly conversation with the guests.

Reception of Delegation of Japan Komei Party

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung received on June 1 the visiting delegation of the Japan Komei Party.

Present on the occasion were head of the delegation Yoshikatsu Takeiri, Chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the Komei Party; and members of the delegation—Yoshiaki Masaki, Member of the Central Executive Committee of the Komei Party and Chairman of the Party Policy Council; Nobuaki Futami, Member of the Central Executive Committee of the Komei Party and Vice-Chairman of the Party Policy Council; Akira Kuroyanagi, Member of the Central Executive Committee of the Komei Party and Director of the International Department of the Party; Yasuyuki Okimoto, Member of the Central Executive Committee of the Komei Party and Director of the Labour Department of the Party; Kazuo Torii, Member of the Diet Measure Committee of the Komei Party; Yuichi Ichikawa, journalist of the paper **Komei Shimbun**; secretary of the delegation Shuji Koyama, Member of the Secretariat of the Komei Party Policy Council; and Tomoaki Saito, journalist of the paper **Komei Shimbun**.

Also present there were Comrade Kim Jung Rin, Member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Secretary of the Central Committee of the Party; Kang Ryang Uk, Chairman of the Central Committee of the North Korean Democratic Party and Chairman of the Korean Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries; and Kim Gyong Ryon and Yun Gi Bok, Members of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Vice-Chairmen of the Korean Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries.

Also on hand were many Japanese newsmen accompanying the delegation of the Japan Komei Party.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung had a cordial and friendly conversation with the guests.

On the same day the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung arranged dinner for the Japanese guests.

Reception of Delegation of Iranian People's Party

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, received on May 31 the visiting delegation of the Iranian People's Party.

Present on the occasion were head of the delegation Comrade Askandare Iradj, First Secretary of the Iranian People's Party; and members of the delegation—Comrade Lahrudi Amir Ali, Member of the Central Committee of the Iranian People's Party; and Comrade Pourhormozan Mohammed, Deputy Director of the International Department of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Iranian People's Party and Chief Editor of the "International Journal."

Also present there were Comrade Kim Dong Gyu, Member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Secretary of the Central Committee of the Party; and Comrade Kim Yong Nam, Member of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and First Vice-Director of a Department of the Central Committee of the Party.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung had a cordial and friendly conversation with the guests.

On the same day the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung entertained the guests to dinner.

The Respected and Beloved Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

Talks to the Delegation of the Japan National Socialist Mayors Association

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of our Party and the Korean people, received on May 14, 1972 the delegation of the Japan National Socialist Mayors Association which was on a visit to our country. Comrade Kim Il Sung had a talk with the delegation and answered questions put by it. The full text of Comrade Kim Il Sung's statement is given below:

☆

In the name of the Government of our Republic and the entire Korean people, I would like, first of all, to warmly welcome your visit to our country.

We know well that you, together with the Japanese people, are exerting much effort to develop friendly relations between Korea and Japan and, especially, actively supporting, defending and helping the Korean citizens in Japan in their struggle for the democratic, national rights and the independent, peaceful reunification of the country. We are very happy to receive you this time as friends.

I would like to express my deep thanks to Mr. head of the delegation and all of you for your precious gifts to us. Particularly, Mr. deputy head sent us even cattle. Thank you very much for them.

I want to extend my thanks to Mr. head of the delegation, and its members for your words of excessive praise for me and our people. Not self-complacent in the least, we will do our job better in the future to live up to your expectation.

You spoke much about our successes scored in the socialist construction. True, we made some achievements in this respect. But I think this is still an initial success compared with the demands of our people and we have more work to do in the future.

We have overcome difficulties in the main in the socialist construction. Of course, there may be difficulties on the road ahead, too. But we are convinced that we can develop the economy of the country at a faster tempo as we have laid a firm independent economic basis.

As you know, our industry before liberation remained very backward and, to make things worse still, it suffered devastation in the three-year war. We virtually started to build the economy after the war. Indeed, we built towns and villages and erected factories on debris.

It is true that the people's living conditions are still short of our demands. But we have solved the problems of providing the working people with food, clothing and housing. Everyone is entitled to study and receive medical care free of charge. This is a very precious success we have made in the building of a new society. We will register still greater success in the building of socialism in the future by drawing on the successes we have scored.

As for the Six-Year Plan for the development of our national economy, I think you also know it well as it was reported widely in the press. Therefore, I won't give you a long explanation.

As we have consolidated to a good extent the foundation of heavy industry with the engineering industry as the core, we are now in a position to develop the country's productive forces onto a higher plane and gradually free the working people from difficult and arduous labour. Proceeding from this, we put forward at the historic Fifth Congress of the Party the three major tasks of the technical revolution aimed at emancipating the working people from difficult and arduous labour. When the Six-Year Plan is fulfilled, the differences between town and country, between heavy and light labour and between industrial and agricultural labour will be reduced markedly even though the three major tasks of the technical revolution are not completely carried out. These tasks are now being fulfilled with great success in our country.

I received questions put by you through the Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries. I would like to answer you briefly.

To begin with, let me speak about the international situation.

I touched on this subject on many other occasions, so I won't speak at length.

The international situation today is developing in favour of the peoples fighting for peace and democracy, national independence and socialism and to the disadvantage of imperialism and reactionaries. The time has gone when a few powers ruled the roost over the world at will. Ours is an era when the peoples fighting for justice and progress hold sway over the world.

The U.S. imperialists have enforced a blockade against the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and are intensifying their bombing raids. This does not mean, however, that the U.S. imperialists are going from victory to victory. After all, it is nothing but the last-ditch frenzy of the U.S. imperialist aggressors facing their doom. No matter how desperately the U.S. imperialists may try, the Viet Nam question will surely be solved in accordance with the intentions of the Vietnamese people. It will never be solved as the former wish.

Antagonisms among the imperialist powers today are being intensified and internal contradictions of imperialism are also growing extremely acute.

The Japanese people are now waging a staunch struggle against the reactionary policy of the Sato government tailing after U.S. imperialism. I think their fighting spirit against U.S imperialism is mounting higher than before. It is quite natural that they should struggle against U.S. imperialism and the reactionary Sato government. It is an inevitable outcome of the development of history.

In the United States, too, the struggle of the people against the reactionary rulers and their policy of war is gaining in intensity.

The ranks of newborn independent countries which have overthrown the colonial rule of imperialism and won national independence have expanded greatly and the fighting spirit of the peoples of these countries against imperialism is running ever higher. The peoples of newborn independent countries are forging ahead towards peace and socialism; they are energetically struggling not to become again colonial slaves of the imperialists.

The peoples of the colonial and dependent countries who are oppressed by the imperialists are also valiantly fighting against imperialism.

The might of the socialist countries is also growing.

To sum up, the day has gone when the imperialist powers divided Asia, Africa and Latin America and dominated them at will and the day is coming when the people dominate the world. The general situation is developing in favour of the peoples making revolution and to the disadvantage of imperialism and reactionary forces with each passing day. It is, in my view, right to assess the present general international situation this way.

To proceed. I want to give an account of our administrative divisions—province, county and *ri*—and the functions and role of the local government bodies.

Our present administrative divisions are classified into the central authority, province, county and *ri*. Before and right after liberation, there were five units, that is, the central authority, province, county, *myon* and *ri*. When there is one more intermediary administrative unit the decisions and directives of the upper body will not go down quickly to the lower and the former cannot hear the opinions of the people immediately. So, we abolished *myon*.

In our local administrative divisions, county plays a central role. Province plays an intermediary role between the central authority and county. We are directing much effort to strengthening county to keep closer touch with the people.

Our local government body is made up of the people's assembly and the people's committee. The people's assembly is an organ of state power consisting of deputies who represent workers, peasants, working intellectuals and people of other strata. The people's assemblies of *ri*, county and province are composed of deputies of the respective units. The people's committee is an executive body carrying out the decisions of the people's assembly. It reports the result of its work to the people's assembly session which is regularly convened.

Our people's government bodies regard it as their basic mission to serve the interests of the people. This is a characteristic of our people's government bodies. "The government bodies are the servants of the people"—under this slogan they serve the people.

Once people set up a state power, it should become a government of the people in the true sense of the word. It should not be otherwise; it should not be reduced to a government of any individual ruler. For the people's government to be a genuine state power of the people, the representatives of the people elected from among the people should work in the interests of the people. If they fail to work in accordance with the intentions of the people, it cannot be called a genuine government of the people.

The experiences of this country and other socialist countries show that government functionaries elected by the people often practise bureaucracy. Without combating this, the people's government body cannot properly discharge its functions as the servant of the people.

Bureaucracy may manifest itself among the functionaries in different aspects. Once promoted to the post of chairmanship, people infected with the outmoded ideas fall into bureaucracy, thinking as if they hold a post in the government office, assuming the airs of old-time officials. Bureaucracy also stems from subjectivism. Some functionaries quite often do their work contrary to the interests of the people since they are ignorant of the actual conditions of the lower levels, though they themselves try to do their work well. We strictly guard against such practice of our functionaries. We always emphasize the dangerous tendency of a ruling Party to commit bureaucratic acts and attach importance to combating bureaucracy with greater intensity at all government bodies, be it local or central bodies.

The main task of our local government bodies is to look to the life of the people with a sense of responsibility.

The guidance of major economic institutions is directly given by the ministries concerned. So, the local government bodies are responsible for the guidance of the domains chiefly associated with the people's living.

They guide trading establishments, above all. The trading establishments are important organs which are accountable for the life of the people—the problems of food and clothing.

Our trading establishments are fundamentally different from the capitalist ones. The latter are profit-seeking agencies, whereas ours are entirely supply agencies for the population. Our trading establishments bear responsibility for the supply of commodities to the population and have the basic task to provide the people with them equally.

In our country commodities are sold at uniform prices. We are pursuing a policy of making the prices uniform in order to prevent the trading establishments from changing prices as they please. The prices of industrial goods are uniform both in the urban and mountainous areas.

Permit me to take an example. If the price of a matchbox is set at 1 jon in Pyongyang, it is also fixed at 1 jon in a village at the foot of Mt. Paekdu-san. In the former days individual traders sold a matchbox at 1 jon in Pyongyang, whereas they sold it at 2 or 3 jon in mountain villages. Such practice has now become an old story in our country.

It seems to me that there is no country like ours which has uniform prices in all its parts. In other countries, the commodity price in the mountainous areas is higher than that in the urban areas. Therefore, there is a big difference between the living conditions in the urban and mountainous areas. But in this country, there is no great disparity between the living conditions in the urban and mountainous areas as prices are made uniform.

Commodities are also supplied equally in our country. The central trading agencies work out national commodity supply plans and send goods to provinces. Then they are supplied to counties and distributed to shops. And when the local areas ask for more commodities in their need, additional supply is given to them.

An order system, too, is introduced in our trade. For instance, when an inhabitant orders goods, the trading agency meets his needs responsibly.

The local government bodies guide the trading establishments so that they can satisfactorily carry out their work in conformity with the requirements of our trade system.

The city management is also directed by them.

One of the main jobs of the people's committees is to undertake the work to repair opportunely and take care of the buildings and facilities, the common property of the state and the entire people. Proper city management will promote the convenience of the working people.

Our city management is ensured by the central and local budgets. City projects of big scale are included in the central budget and those of smaller scale in the local budget.

The same can be said of the construction. Huge construction projects for factories and enterprises, railways, roads and harbours are carried on with central budget and those of smaller scale are conducted with local budget. The greater part of housing construction is done with local budget.

The local government bodies also guide the educational work.

Our schools are divided into schools of nation-wide significance and those of local character.

As for institutes of higher learning, we have universities, polytechnic colleges, chemical industrial colleges, engineering colleges, agricultural colleges and schools of medicine which train personnel needed on a nation-wide scale and colleges which rear personnel needed on a local scale.

Provinces have normal colleges, teachers colleges and kindergarten teachers colleges which train educational workers of their own need. The normal colleges produce middle school teachers, the teachers colleges primary school teachers and the kindergarten teachers colleges teachers for kindergartens. Besides, every province has an agricultural college and a school of medicine for training cadres needed in these fields.

The colleges training personnel needed for the provinces are guided and managed chiefly by the provincial authority.

The guidance and administration of middle and primary schools, kindergartens and nurseries is undertaken by the county people's committees.

The people's committees mainly attend to the affairs of school construction, recommendation of students to schools of higher grade and selection and allocation of teachers.

School education is conducted under the uniform programme of the relevant ministries. But some subjects may be added according to the local peculiarities. The people's committees guide schools of all levels so that they can correctly conduct education in accordance with the uniform programme.

The local government bodies also take charge of the public health service.

Our public health system is a system of free medical treatment. We pursue the policy of preventive medicine. In order to successfully implement this policy such a system as the section medical care system is introduced. This system signifies that doctors take charge of certain residential quarters for preventive and curative medical care. Medical workers always go out to the districts in their charge to do this job.

Every *ri* has a clinic and every county a hospital. We are planning to convert the county hospitals into integrated hospitals and *ri* clinics into hospitals during the Six-Year Plan. We are also going to see that the factories have hospitals.

The local government bodies are the executors of all the public health policies advanced by the Party and the Government.

In addition, they guide the local industry factories.

The local industry factories mainly process raw materials found in their localities.

For instance, these factories process fruits, vegetables and fishes in their localities and also turn out special products. Non-staple foodstuffs such as soy and bean paste and cooking oil are produced at these factories for the population.

And raw materials available in other localities are processed by them.

Most of their products are used to meet the demands of their own locality and some products are supplied to urban areas and other localities.

As you see, our local government bodies assume full responsibility for the life of the people. Therefore, it is not too much to say that they are servants of the people.

The results in the work of the people's government bodies find expression in the living conditions of the people and the work of their functionaries is judged by the people.

Now let me tell you about the system and content of our education.

If we are to successfully build socialism, we must develop education and bring up competent workers in large numbers. However wonderful the social system may be, we cannot consolidate and develop or defend it, unless we have able workers.

So, we are striving under the slogan of "all Party, all people and all army should study." It may safely be said that everyone is now studying in our country.

Our cadres show examples by practice in study.

We have set every Saturday as a day of study for the cadres so all of them study regularly. Besides the study on Saturday, it is made obligatory for cadres to attend schools of various levels for one or six months a year. In this period they get full pay. There are the Higher Party School and National Economy Institute in the capital. In every province there is a communist college and in every county a county Party school. The provincial cadres and county leading functionaries are enrolled at the Higher Party School or at the National Economy Institute. The county cadres go to the provincial communist colleges and the *ri* cadres to the county Party schools.

And poorly-qualified leading functionaries of provinces and counties attend the one-year course or three-year course of the Higher Party School and the National Economy Institute.

The subjects of study are diverse. According to their wishes, the cadres have the right to choose the subjects—politics, techniques or economic management. All conditions for study are ensured by the state.

There are also schools for workshop heads and schools for workteam heads, whose aim it is to raise the technical and practical qualifications of workers. Schools for training skilled workers are attached to factories.

Besides, there are factory colleges, factory higher technical schools and correspondence and evening courses at universities and colleges. They come under the category of the study-while-on-the-job educational system.

Moreover, our country has working people's middle schools.

A backward country which has not gone through the stage of capitalism should elevate the level of knowledge of the working people, if it wants to achieve rapid progress. Our younger generation have all finished middle school course and upward thanks to the solicitude of the state. But most of the people at the age of 45 to 50 and above had a very low level of knowledge, because they were denied the opportunity of learning before liberation. Unless their level was raised rapidly, it was impossible to carry on revolution and construction successfully or train the rising generation well. Whatever good education the school may give to the students, they will naturally become laggards if they are badly influenced by their parents at home.

That is why we wiped out illiteracy among the entire people in the first stage and then induced them to possess the general knowledge of primary school level. Now a working people's middle school has been set up in every *ri* and we strive to raise the level of general knowledge of the working people who did not get middle school education before above the level of middle school graduates. Now this work is progressing successfully.

As you see, we have made a big success in this field by making all the people study.

We pay particular attention to the education of the new generation.

I believe that you have well acquainted yourselves with the school education system for our youth and children through your inspection. So I will not refer to this matter.

Schools are found everywhere in our country and all our new generation are given free education at schools. The outlays for school education hold a large proportion in our state budget. It is a very good thing, I believe.

Advanced science and technology are taught to students in our schools.

Acquiring scientific and technical knowledge is the prerequisite to the proper management of state, economic and cultural establishments and the building of a rich and strong country. So, we advanced a slogan calling upon all the students and pupils to possess one technique or more. An extensive drive for learning technique is afoot.

As a result of this drive, a significant success has been made in this field, too. In the former days, the graduates from the middle school had to serve their apprenticeship for one year or one year and a half at factories to become skilled workers. But nowadays they become skilled workers soon after they enter factories. This enables us to satisfactorily replenish the ranks of skilled workers as industry develops.

We attach greatest importance to the thorough establishment of *Juche* in the work of school education. To establish *Juche* in school education means conducting education with our own things as the main content, not mechanically adopting things foreign.

As our people fell into dogmatism before, they committed many deviations.

In music, for example, the workers in the field of art paid little attention to developing our national music, attaching more weight to western music. Music should always serve the people and be a music that everybody can understand and sing. It is meaningless at all to develop art for art's sake.

We lay great emphasis on developing the art which serves the people, the art that the people like. We are guided by the principle to write words of songs that everyone can understand and compose songs that everyone can sing. I am not sure if you have seen the revolutionary opera "Sea of Blood." That opera is quite of a popular style.

Literature either must not be one for the sake of literature, but serve to educate the people. To this end, we must write works that are popular in style, plain and of educational value.

In the past days some people wrote things unintelligible for others to boast of their know-

(Continued on Page 3)

The Respected and Beloved Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

Talks to the Delegation of the Japan National Socialist Mayors Association

(Continued from Page 2)

ledge. They thought that it was wise and noble to write things of that sort. Such people are, however, actually poorly learned and such writings are not noble. A writing can be considered good only when it is understood by everyone. So, we always lay stress on writing many works as easy to understand as possible for the people.

We should also establish *Juche* in science and technology, so that we can first solve problems in connection with effectively utilizing home resources.

Our scientists and technicians are concentrating their efforts on research work designed to find solutions for such scientific and technical problems as making better use of anthracite found abundant in our country, turning limestone to good account and producing seeds suitable to our soil and weather conditions. We regard scientists and technicians who learn how to make good use of all domestic resources as true scientists and technicians guided by *Juche*.

With the establishment of *Juche* in our scientific research work, our industry has turned today into an independent industry relying on domestic raw materials in the main. Therefore, we may say that our industry is very sound.

We encourage the students to devote themselves to scientific researches for the effective use of our natural resources and educate them to use their own brains and act in accordance with their own thinking all the time.

As we are friends, I want to tell you a funny story. When our people did not receive education based on *Juche*, they lacked confidence in volleyball and soccer games with tall European rivals. But, after receiving *Juche*-based education, our people became confident that they could stand a good chance against tall rivals and began to work out tactics for winning the games. The victory in a game largely depends on tactics. Even those of low stature can win whatever games only if they work out a bright tactics.

As we have educated the students to use their own brains and hold fast to their stand, great miracles are wrought in many domains now.

We also attach importance to combining education with productive labour in school education.

The combination of education with productive labour is essential for the training of able personnel possessed of advanced science and technology in large numbers. If the students are made to confine themselves to their books, staying aloof from productive labour, they will become mere "bookworms" divorced from the realities. We closely combine education with productive labour at schools, so that the students may not follow such course.

Nowadays our students not only strive to consolidate what they have learned but also successfully conduct researches for manufacturing machines and equipment suited to the conditions of our country by actively participating in productive labour. Following this, students of the mine and metal colleges go out to mines and strive to turn out mining machines suitable to the conditions of our mines. Students of the agricultural colleges, working together with peasants, carry out researches into farm machines adapted to our conditions. Foreign farm machines do not suit our specific conditions. We tried to use rice-transplanting machines bought from Japan and from Italy and France, but none of them were applicable in this country. Now students of our agricultural colleges are making great efforts to manufacture efficient farm machines adapted to our own conditions.

To combine education with productive labour is very important in opposing dogmatism and establishing *Juche*.

In the former days, we sent many students to other countries for study. Back from study abroad, they mechanically followed the styles of those countries. But the students who studied at home realized, through their productive labour, what was written in foreign books did not fit in with the conditions of our country. Therefore, they did not mechanically adopt things foreign.

The collegians who studied at home, directly participating in productive labour, are far more useful than those trained abroad. As you see, to combine education with productive labour is of great importance in establishing *Juche* among the youth and children and guiding them to render better service to their people.

In addition to this, our schools pay great attention to educating the students in the spirit of love for labour.

All the wealth of society is created by labour. Therefore, the education of this kind is important for everyone. The introduction of mechanization and automation through the acceleration of the technical revolution is the way to find solutions for problems of freeing the working people from difficult and arduous labour and eliminating distinctions between mental and physical labour. But labour itself will never disappear. If the idea of work-shyness is fostered among people, we cannot increase the wealth of society and the country will ruin in the end.

That is why we have made unremitting efforts to educate the students in the spirit of love for labour. As a result, our students and pupils now hate those who dislike labour and regard it as most honourable to do more work for the country and people. This is a very good thing, I believe.

We are also directing attention to educating them to value and care for the common property of the state and society.

It is a very important question in socialist society to educate people in this spirit. However huge what we have produced and constructed may be, it is of no use if we handle them carelessly and damage and waste them.

We have seen to it that the schools organize "hygienic guards," "greening guards" and the like, so that our younger generation may be accustomed from their childhood to value and care for the common property and extensively unfold "good conducts movement" for benefiting the state and society.

Our students are very strong in the spirit of valuing and caring for the common property of the state and society. When desks and chairs are broken, they immediately repair them for themselves and strive to keep the classrooms tidy.

It happened at a middle school. A correspondent, I was told, visited it and, while looking around classrooms, began sharpening his pencil to jot down something. Seeing this, a student ran to him and put both palms under the pencil to catch the droppings. This greatly moved the correspondent who was sharpening the pencil unconsciously.

If the students are to be properly educated, the teachers themselves should be possessed of advanced science and technology and revolutionized and working-classized.

The teachers are not white-collar workers simply teaching students but revolutionaries bringing up future socialist builders. For this reason, we strive to let the teachers acquire advanced science and technology and revolutionize and working-classize them.

You asked me if I had anything to say to the Korean citizens in Japan and the Japanese people. I want to make a few remarks on this.

The Korean nationals in Japan are now successfully waging joint struggles in unity with the Japanese people. Of course, there are particular fields of action for the Korean citizens in Japan. But, as they live on the Japanese soil, they cannot win success in struggle, unless they wage it jointly with the Japanese people. We are very glad to note that the Korean citizens in Japan are successfully waging joint struggles with the Japanese people and wish them greater success in their struggles in the future.

The struggle of the people and progressive, democratic personages against the reactionaries tailing behind U.S. imperialism and against the revival of Japanese militarism is mounting ever higher in Japan today. This struggle of the Japanese people is a support both to the Korean people and the Korean citizens in Japan.

The progressive, democratic-minded people friendly and amicable towards the Korean people and the people sympathizing with and supporting us are increasing with each passing day in Japan. This greatly delights us. Recently, in particular, the "Dietmen's League for Promotion of Japan-Korea Friendship" intended for friendship with the Korean people was formed in Japan and an extensive movement is afoot for developing friendly relations with our country. This is a great support and encouragement to the struggle of the Korean citizens in Japan.

Since the Japanese people and the broad democratic forces in Japan are daily growing in scope and strength, the Korean citizens in Japan are by no means alone in their struggle. Their struggle is linked up with the just struggle of the Japanese people against the imperialist and reactionary forces. So, we are confident that the Korean nationals in Japan will surely emerge victorious in their struggle, even though the Japanese reactionary forces throw various obstacles in the way of their struggle.

The Korean citizens in Japan will successfully wage the joint struggle with the Japanese people in the future, too. This will be a factor that enables them to achieve greater success in their struggle to defend the democratic, national rights and develop national education and promote the independent, peaceful reunification of the country.

If the Korean citizens in Japan and the broad democratic forces of Japan wage joint struggle successfully by concerted efforts, the state relations between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Japan will be improved in the not distant future and the good-neighbour relations established earlier, I think. If visits of persons are realized between the two countries, to begin with, the friendly relations between both peoples will develop still further.

I consider the current visit to our country of the delegation of the Japan Socialist Mayors Association headed by Mr. Ichio Asukata to be a precondition and good sign of future development in this respect.

According to reports, the Japan Foreign Ministry said it would receive an art troupe if Korea was willing to send it. This too, in my view, is a good sign of developing the friendly relations between the two countries.

And it also marks a big advance in the development of the relations between Korea and Japan that the congratulatory group of Koreans in Japan headed by Li Gye Baek, Vice-Chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryon), won the right to return to Japan after visiting the homeland.

"Well begun is half done," as the Korean saying goes. Now that visits of persons have begun between Korea and Japan, mutual visits and contacts will become more frequent in the future. Then the understanding between the two peoples will get deeper. Therefore, the prospect of the relations between our two countries is quite bright, and there is no need to take a gloomy view of the future.

We want to ask you to convey back home our greetings to Chairman Han Dok Su and other leading functionaries of Chongryon and the entire Korean citizens in Japan.

And I wish to ask you to give my regards which I extend on behalf of the Korean people, to Chairman Narita, Vice-Chairman Akamatsu and other leading functionaries of the Japan Socialist Party, Mr. Juji Kuno, Mr. Minobe and all the scholars and progressives who express sympathy with Korea as well as the entire Japanese people.

I ask you to convey my regards also to Mr. Goto, Managing Director of the **Asahi Shimbun** who visited our country last year and to the progressive men of the press in Japan who are doing much work in sympathy with our country.

Let us now pass on to some problems of strengthening friendship and solidarity between the Korean and Japanese peoples.

It is a very good idea, I think, that you have proposed to establish brother city relations between cities of our country and Japan, especially cities where socialist mayors work. If such relations are established, it will help the Korean and Japanese peoples understand better each other and bring a good fruition in strengthening friendship and solidarity between the two peoples.

We fully agree with your proposal. It is advisable to consult concretely with the Korean Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries to decide which cities will have these relations.

It is also a good idea that you have proposed to open economic, cultural and technological exchanges between the regions of Korea and Japan.

We hear that now Japan imports iron ore from Australia and even from South America because she lacks it. We have inexhaustible deposits of iron ore. Recently our geological prospecting workers discovered new deposits estimated at thousands of millions of tons in the western area and in the northern inland area. Huge deposits of iron ore are found everywhere in this country. So, we can sell our rich iron ore to Japan as much as she wants.

There are in our turn a lot of things we want to buy from Japan. As cotton does not grow well in our country, we produce fibres from reed, wood and limestone. We plan to produce chemical fibre from natural oil in the future. But we are not yet in a position to produce facilities for such chemical fibre factory for ourselves. We hope to import such factory installations from Japan. But, as we have no trade relations with Japan as yet, we have no choice but to import them from such faraway countries as France and Britain.

You asked me if exchange in fisheries is possible. I think it is also feasible. Now our annual production of sea food amounts to nearly one million tons. It is no small quantity for our population. Yet we are not good at processing sea food. We consider that it will be good, therefore, to conduct technological exchange with Japan in this field.

You suggested that the two countries may exchange experiences in agriculture, and it is a very interesting matter. Also in the agricultural field our two countries have many things to learn from each other. It is not bad to learn from each other, exchanging experiences in this field.

Interchange may also be possible between schools of our country and Japan. It is a good thing to establish friendly relations between schools so that students may exchange correspondence and class works and contact each other.

You said you would invite the Chairman of the Pyongyang City People's Committee. We are not against it. It is good that you invite him for friendship and solidarity between the Korean and Japanese peoples, I think.

As he is not present here now, I cannot speak in his stead, but I think he will not decline your invitation.

Lastly, let me say a few words on the question of reversion of Okinawa.

We have not deeply studied this matter. Maybe you are better informed about it than we.

We doubt if Okinawa will be returned really to the Japanese people. If the U.S. imperialists leave their military bases intact in Okinawa and use them for a war of aggression, it, in fact, does not mean the return of Okinawa to the Japanese people and it is of no significance.

We consider the return of Okinawa to Japan by U.S. imperialism to be something like a trick Sato and Nixon invented at their closed-door talks to deceive the Japanese people and other Asian people. As you know, Nixon is now playing the whole lot of tricks upon the world people to deceive them. It seems to us that the reversion of Okinawa is also a trick of Nixon and Sato. We must wait and see what a trick theirs is.

We consider that Okinawa should be virtually returned to the Japanese people and be used for their interests. It must on no account be used as an aggressive military base of the U.S. imperialists who want to make Asians fight Asians.

We always support the stand and struggle of the Japanese people, because they know better the question of Japan. With regard to the question of reversion of Okinawa, too, we actively support your struggle against the Okinawan reversion hoax of the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese reactionaries.

This is the outline of what I wanted to say in answer to your questions.

Joint Statement

of Delegation of Korean Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and Delegation of Japan Komei Party

A joint statement of the delegation of the Korean Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and the delegation of the Japan Komei Party was made public in Pyongyang on June 6.

The joint statement says:

At the invitation of the Korean Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries the delegation of the Japan Komei Party headed by Yoshikatsu Takeiri, Chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the Komei Party, paid a friendship visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea from May 30 to June 6, 1972.

Premier Kim Il Sung, Head of State of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received the delegation of the Komei Party and had a friendly talk with it.

The joint statement continues:

The delegation was accorded a friendly and cordial welcome and hospitality by the Korean people everywhere it went.

During its stay in Korea talks were held between the delegation of the Korean Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and the delegation of the Komei Party.

Present at the talks on the Korean side were Kang Ryang Uk, Chairman of the Central Committee of the North Korean Democratic Party and Chairman of the Korean Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries; Kim Gyong Ryon and Yun Gi Bok, Members of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Vice-Chairmen of the Korean Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries; Kim Ju Yong, Vice-Chairman of the Korean Committee for Helping Overseas Compatriots; Kim Sok Jin, Vice-Chairman of the Committee for Promotion of International Trade of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea; and Chu Chang Jun, Director of a Department of the Korean Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries; and on the Japanese side were its head Yoshikatsu Takeiri, Chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the Komei Party; and Yoshiaki Masaki, Member of the Central Executive Committee of the Komei Party and Chairman of the Party Policy Council; Akira Kuroyanagi, Member of the Central Executive Committee of the Komei Party and Director of the International Department of the Party; Nobuaki Futami, Member of the Central Executive Committee of the Komei Party and Vice-Chairman of the Party Policy Council; Yasuyuki Okimoto, Member of the Central Executive Committee of the Komei Party and Director of the Labour Department of the Party; Kazuo Torii, Member of the Diet Measure Committee of the Komei Party; Yuichi Ichikawa, Member of the Central Executive Committee of the Komei Party and Director of the Organ of the Party; Shuji Koyama, secretary of the delegation and Member of the Secretariat of the Policy Council of the Komei Party; and Tomoaki Saito, reporter of **Komei Shimbun**.

Beneficial views on the question of establishing friendly relations between Korea and Japan and developing them and a number of questions of mutual concern were exchanged at the talks which proceeded in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding.

The delegation of the Komei Party congratulated the Korean people upon the great progress they have made in socialist construction by dashing forward in the spirit of Chollima with the *Juche* idea of respected and beloved Premier Kim Il Sung as the guiding compass.

The delegation of the Korean Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries explained the proposal newly advanced recently by Premier Kim Il Sung, Head of State of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on holding political negotiations between the north and south and concluding north-south peace agreement, which constitutes an epochal step in promoting the independent, peaceful reunification of Korea.

The delegation of the Komei Party heard the explanation of the Korean side and expressed support to it.

The delegation of the Komei Party manifested the following basic stand on the Korean question:

1. The question of the peaceful reunification of Korea must be realized on the principle of national self-determination without interference of any outside force and we oppose all manoeuvres hampering it and illegal interference.

2. We oppose all the hostile resolutions of the United Nations against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the representative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea must be unconditionally invited to the discussion of the question concerning Korea in the United Nations.

3. The U.S. troops and other foreign troops must be withdrawn from Korea.

4. We oppose the "south Korea-Japan treaty," rectify the hostile policy toward the Democratic People's Republic of Korea as seen in the 1969 Sato-Nixon joint statement and promptly establish the relations of friendship between Japan and Korea.

5. We oppose discrimination against the Koreans in Japan, ensure all their democratic, national rights, recognize their freedom of travel to and from their homeland, abolish restrictions on travel between Korea and Japan, promote exchange of personages and culture and speedily realize the establishment of the trade mission for the expansion of economic interchange.

The delegation of the Korean Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries supports the basic stand of the Komei Party for developing friendly relations between the Korean and Japanese peoples and expressed thanks to the Komei Party for its support to the struggle of the Korean people for the independent, peaceful reunification of the fatherland.

The delegation of the Korean Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries considers that the struggle of the Komei Party against the Japanese government's policy of increasing military power and against the Japan-U.S. "security treaty" and the "south Korea-Japan treaty" and for the dismantling of the U.S. army bases in Japan is a contribution to guaranteeing peace and security in Asia and expressed support to it.

The delegation of the Korean Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries wished new successes to the Komei Party in its future struggle for defending the present constitution of Japan, opposing the anti-peace action and developing friendly relations among all countries and nations of Asia on the principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit and peaceful coexistence.

The delegation of the Komei Party expressed thanks to the delegation of the Korean Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries for its support and solidarity for its just struggle.

The two sides called for the total prohibition and complete abolition of nuclear weapons.

The two sides expressed the conviction that if the Korean and Japanese peoples make joint efforts, it is possible to remove obstacles lying in the way of the establishment of friendly relations between the two countries and establish diplomatic relations on the principles of equality and mutual benefit.

The two sides unanimously affirmed that the current friendship visit of the delegation of the Komei Party to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is a great contribution to putting an early end to the present abnormal situation between Korea and Japan, establishing normal relations between them, deepening mutual understanding and strengthening friendship between the peoples of the two countries.

Spokesman of DPRK Foreign Ministry Issues Statement

The Reactionary Japanese Government Must Immediately Stop Scheming to Enact the "Bill on Partial Amendment to the School Education Law," a Fascist Evil Law, and Must Ensure the Korean Citizens in Japan the Right to Democratic, National Education and All Other Democratic, National Rights

The spokesman of the DPRK Foreign Ministry made public a statement on June 9 in denunciation of the Japanese reactionaries' scheme to cook up at the current regular Diet session an evil law designed to suppress and obliterate all democratic, national rights of the Korean citizens in Japan.

The statement said:

The Japanese government, ignoring the Korean and Japanese peoples and the unbiased public opinion of the world, submitted the "Bill on Partial Amendment to the School Education Law" on May 26 to the Diet session and placed it on May 29 before the Standing Committee for Education of the House of Representatives to enact it at any cost with a vicious aim to totally put down the democratic, national education of the Korean citizens in Japan.

The DPRK Government and the Korean people bitterly denounce this criminal move of the Japanese government as an open challenge to the Korean and Japanese peoples and the unbiased public opinion.

The statement recalled that after its scheme to trump up the "Foreigners' School Law" had been repeatedly foiled the Japanese government worked out the "Bill on Partial Amendment to the School Education Law" with an additional provision "the foreigners school system shall be set separately" to dampen the public opinion and fake up the "Foreigners' School Law" at a proper time and laid it again before the current Diet session. The statement continued:

This is an insidious trick to create a precondition for cooking up at any cost the "Foreigners' Education Law" aimed at bringing the democratic, national education of the Korean citizens in Japan under direct control, taking repressive steps at will under any arbitrary pretext and, furthermore, imposing "assimilation education" upon the sons and daughters of the Korean citizens in Japan and forcing on them slave education of Japanese militarism.

It is by no means accidental that the Japanese government is scheming to pass through the Diet session by hook or by crook the "Bill on Partial Amendment to the School Education Law" at a time when voices calling for the normalization of relations between Korea and Japan are ringing out ever louder than before.

This is a political chicanery to further intensify the hostile policy towards the DPRK and still more widen the road of reinvasion of south Korea in collusion with the south Korean puppet clique.

Pointing out that the Japanese reactionaries are ceaselessly committing murderous outrages against Korean citizens in Japan, the statement declared:

The DPRK government and the Korean people resolutely reject the criminal moves of the reactionary Japanese government to trample underfoot and obliterate the right of the Korean citizens in Japan to democratic, national education.

In view of the crimes it committed against the Korean people in the past and in the light of international law and humanitarian principle, the Japanese government is under unavoidable obligations, legal and moral, to protect the Korean citizens in Japan and ensure them all their democratic, national rights.

The right of the Korean citizens in Japan to democratic, national education must be duly guaranteed.

The DPRK government and the Korean people strongly hold that the reactionary Japanese government must immediately stop scheming to enact the "Bill on Partial Amendment to the School Education Law," a fascist evil law, and must ensure the Korean citizens in Japan the right to democratic, national education and all other democratic, national rights.

The Japanese government should give up at once all its criminal acts and inhumane atrocities against the Korean students and citizens in Japan.

The DPRK government and the entire Korean people will continue to the last to defend all the democratic, national rights of the Korean citizens in Japan including the right to democratic, national education, the statement stressed.

Spokesman of DPRK Foreign Ministry Issues Statement

Korean People Sternly Denounce with Towering Indignation U.S. Imperialists' Brigandish and Ferocious Acts of War Escalation against Vietnamese People

A spokesman of the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea made public a statement denouncing the U.S. imperialists who are perpetrating their barbarous bombing and bombardment of the whole areas of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam with greater frenzy, while maintaining their blockade of all the ports of North Viet Nam.

Pointing out that the U.S. imperialists have of late perpetrated indiscriminate bombing and bombardment of many areas of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, the statement said:

This criminal act of war escalation of the Nixon clique is a brigandish infringement upon the sovereignty and security of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, a wanton violation of all the elementary norms of international law and an intolerable, vicious challenge to the socialist countries and the peace-loving people of the whole world strongly demanding an immediate end to the U.S. imperialists' aggression on Viet Nam and Indochina.

This strips naked before the whole world the warlike, aggressive nature of the U.S. imperialists and the hypocrisy of "peace" about which they are so loud-mouthed.

The statement continued:

The Korean people sternly denounce with towering indignation the U.S. imperialists' brigandish and ferocious acts of war escalation against the Vietnamese people and fully support the resolute and just stand of the Vietnamese people manifested in the statements of the spokesman of the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam.

As repeatedly declared by the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Korean people are fully prepared to render all forms of assistance to the Vietnamese people in their just struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation, and will fight to the last, side by side with the fraternal Vietnamese people, against the U.S. imperialist aggressors, the common enemy.

The statement stressed in conclusion:

The U.S. imperialists must stop immediately the brigandish war of aggression against the Vietnamese people and withdraw at once from South Viet Nam and the whole areas of Indochina with their aggression troops, the troops of their satellite countries and puppets and all their lethal weapons.

Working-level Meeting of Preliminary Talks between North and South Korean Red Cross Organizations for Drafting Agenda of Full-dress Talks Closes

The spokesman of the delegation of the Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea announced that the work for drafting the agenda of the full-dress talks was wound up at the 13th working-level meeting of the preliminary talks between the north and south Korean Red Cross organizations held at Panmunjom on June 5.

The working-level meeting of the two sides, which was held on the initiative of our side under the condition that the south Korean side accepted the just demand of our side for setting the agenda of the full-dress talks in such a way as to extensively alleviate the sufferings of the fellow countrymen separated in the north and south and conduct all work on a free principle, completed successfully its work for drafting the agenda of the full-dress talks through the discussions at 13 meetings in three and a half months.

The agenda of the full-dress talks agreed upon at the working-level meeting is to be submitted to the 20th meeting of the preliminary talks to be formally adopted.

The spokesman said that with the completion of the work for drafting the agenda of the full-dress talks, a prospect was opened to wind up shortly the 8 month long discussion of the agenda-items of the full-dress talks and promote the whole work of the preliminary talks.

The date of the 20th meeting of the preliminary talks between the north and south Korean Red Cross organizations will be agreed upon through the permanent telephone liaison office at Panmunjom.

Frenzied "Anti-Communist" Racket of the Doomed

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique have recently keyed their "anti-communist" racket up to the highest pitch.

They appointed May as the so-called "month of anti-espionage and anti-communism" and madly kicked up a nefarious "anti-communist" racket.

As reported already, they staged on May 1 a farce of holding "general rallies" in Seoul and 17 other cities of south Korea, and committed an unbroken chain of detestable acts such as "anti-communist oratorical contest," "anti-communist art contest," "anti-communist composition contest," "anti-communist lecture," "anti-communist photo exhibition" and what not throughout south Korea during the month.

Meanwhile, they held a "world anti-communist conference of students" in Seoul and other cities with participation of the riffraffs from the U.S. imperialists' colonies and satellite countries and convened "overseas information officers' meetings" in different parts of the world to hatch a plot to intensify "anti-communist propaganda" in foreign countries.

Their aim in this frantic racket is to sow mistrust and hostility between the north and south Korean people, put down the ever-rising movement of the south Korean people for the country's peaceful reunification and perpetuate the national division.

As known to all, the south Korean people are unfolding an ever-mounting movement against the puppet Pak Jung Hiites who are perpetrating all sorts of traitorous acts as dual stooges of the U.S. and Japanese aggressors and for the peaceful reunification.

Particularly, the respected and beloved Leader of the Korean people Comrade Kim Il Sung made epochal save-the-nation proposals for holding political negotiations and concluding a peace agreement between the north and south to ease the tension in Korea and pave the way to national reunification. They command the absolute support of the entire south Korean people and the warm sympathy of unbiased world public opinion.

The farcical "state of emergency," which the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique declared in an attempt to stem the unprecedentedly rising movement of the south Korean people for the peaceful reunification and maintain their fascist rule, has been unanimously rejected by the south Korean people and denounced trenchantly and sneered by public opinion within and without; it has driven the puppets into a tighter corner. The U.S. and Japanese aggressors, the masters the puppet clique see as "saviors," are not in a position to "save" their stooges due to their acute crisis.

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique who have vital interests in maintaining the territorial split in reliance on outside forces under the slogan of "anti-communism," have become quite alarmed and unrestful over such developments.

Their unparalleled vicious "anti-communist" clamour is a last-ditch effort to extricate themselves from the hopeless predicament.

Kicking up the "anti-communist" racket, the puppet Pak Jung Hiites are heaping vile calumnies upon the sincere efforts of the DPRK Government for the peaceful reunification, describing them as "camouflaged peace offensive" and so on, and are intensifying the fascist repression of the people and speeding up the preparations for a fratricidal war under the criminal slogan: "Let's keep ourselves fully ready for prevailing over communism."

Harping on the "threat of southward aggression" which is out of tune, they are increasing the puppet army on a big scale, pushing ahead with a vicious plot to pressgang all students, youths and middle-aged people as cannon fodder and conducting war exercises all over south Korea almost every day. Moreover, they are imploring for the perpetual occupation of south Korea by the U.S. imperialist aggressor army, bringing into south Korea the aggressive forces of Japanese militarism in a bigger way and openly prattling: "People all must strive to achieve reunification by prevailing over communism."

The puppet Pak Jung Hiites, however, can never save themselves from their already-sealed doom, whatever "anti-communist" racket they may resort to.

Their despicable "anti-communist" din will only hasten their doom, revealing more fully their foul colours as arch traitors who are aggravating the tension in Korea and hampering national reunification and as war agents faithful to the U.S. and Japanese aggressors.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, pointed out:

"The south Korean puppet clique must face the stern reality of today. If they do not renounce the outdated way of thinking that they are following now but persist in the dirty act of betraying the country and the nation, going against the historical trend, they will not be able to find a way out." ("New Year Address," 1972, Eng. ed., p. 22.)

History shows that those indulged in "anti-communism," without exception, suffered severe punishment at the hands of the people and went to ruin.

If the south Korean rulers are to find a true way out, they must desist from the act of betraying the country and the nation, come to the national stand and respond to our sincere and aboveboard proposal to open the door to national reunification through the north-south political negotiations.

If the south Korean puppet clique persist in their traitorous actions, going against the aspiration of the nation and the trend of the time, they will ruin without redeeming themselves from the crimes they have committed as quislings.

Li Jip

South Korean Puppet Clique Should Remove Combat Positions from DMZ and Stop Military Provocations

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of our Party and the Korean people, taught:

"The U.S. imperialists do not give up their wild ambition to perpetuate our country's split and make south Korea their permanent colony. They instigate the south Korean puppet clique to continue with aggressive provocations against the northern half of the Republic."

The south Korean puppet clique are intensifying fascist repression and war preparations in the south, in an effort to implement the U.S. imperialist policy of war. At the same time, they are stepping up the conversion of the Demilitarized Zone into a combat zone, resorting to frantic armed provocations against the northern half of our Republic along the Military Demarcation Line.

Paragraph 1 of the Armistice Agreement explicitly stipulates that "a Demilitarized Zone shall be established as a buffer zone to prevent the occurrence of incident which might lead to a resumption of hostilities."

The Armistice Agreement also provides that no hostile acts shall be committed within, from or toward the Demilitarized Zone in order to manage and maintain the DMZ as a "buffer zone," that all the combat positions, barbed-wire obstacles and mine fields shall be removed, that no person except for civil police and rescue personnel not exceeding 1,000 men from each side shall enter the DMZ and that shipment of weapons other than small arms into the DMZ shall be strictly prohibited.

However, the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their south Korean stooges, ever since the Armistice, have systematically plotted to turn the DMZ into a combat Zone against the northern half of our Republic, grossly violating the provisions of the Armistice Agreement concerning the DMZ, which constitutes a link of the whole chains of their premeditated manoeuvres to unleash another aggressive war in Korea.

The enemies have got into the full swing of such criminal acts along with the intensification in the recent years of their undisguised moves to provoke a new war against the northern half of the Republic.

They have built a large number of combat positions including tunnels and pillboxes on all hills, high and low, and in many other places throughout the area of the DMZ south of the Military Demarcation Line, prepared transport routes for heavy weapons and equipment, and brought in tanks, armoured vehicles, 105 mm howitzers, 106.7 mm, 81 mm and 60 mm mortars, 106 mm, 90 mm and 57 mm recoilless guns, 12.7 mm heavy machine-guns and many other heavy weapons, automatic weapons and equipment.

Already in 1967 they completed the construction of barbed-wire entanglements and innumerable mine fields all along the MDL.

Just recently the enemies have illegally brought more than 100 tanks and armoured vehicles, hundreds of 57 mm recoilless guns, 81 mm mortars and other artillery pieces and 12.7 mm heavy machine-guns and many other heavy weapons and automatic weapons into the DMZ and built there various types of combat positions more than 580 in all.

They have also perpetrated the criminal acts of illegally manning over 15,000 military personnel armed with automatic weapons in the area of the DMZ south of the MDL.

How far the south Korean puppet clique have fortified the whole area of the DMZ south of the MDL into a combat position can be fully proved by the fortification of a few places which has already been laid bare by the numerous photograph materials presented by our side at Military Armistice Commission meetings.

A south Korean puppet army post located 350 metres east of the MDL Marker No. 0014 has two tunnels, five pillboxes linked with each other by tunnels and communication trenches, and gun emplacements at approaches to tunnels. The hill where the post is found is fenced with barbed wires.

A south Korean puppet army post on Height 45.4, 400 metres east of the MDL Marker No. 0035, has five pillboxes, all of which are connected by tunnels.

According to the statement of an enemy's armed spy, Kim Gil Ung by name, who was captured sometime ago after intruding into our area by way of the post, 81 mm mortars, 57 mm recoilless rifles, 60 mm mortars, 12.7 mm heavy machine-guns, three light machine-guns and many other heavy and automatic weapons have been brought there.

At a south Korean puppet army post, 400 metres east of the MDL Marker No. 0233 there are found five pillboxes and eight gun emplacements where one 12.7 mm heavy machine-gun and four light machine-guns have been set.

Eleven pillboxes and earth-filled log emplacements have been built at a south Korean puppet army post, 1,500 metres southeast of the MDL Marker No. 0352. These are linked with each other by communication trenches.

All enemy posts and heights in the DMZ have thus become completely fortified positions built with tunnels, pillboxes, communication trenches, dugouts, bunkers and barbed-wire obstacles, where large numbers of combat personnel, heavy weapons and automatic weapons are massed.

In this way the southern part of the DMZ across the MDL has been totally turned into a combat zone.

Since their declaration of the "state of emergency" in particular, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are hastening the "augmentation and perfection" of "manpower and fire power dispositions" along the MDL in an attempt to step up the transformation of the DMZ into a combat zone, clamouring more aloud about "building up strength" under the slogan of an "all-out security."

During the three months alone since their declaration of the "state of emergency," they brought large numbers of heavy and automatic weapons and equipment into the DMZ and the headquarters area of the Military Armistice Commission on more than 1,010 occasions, including three 105 mm howitzers deployed on the unnamed hill at Songhyon-ri in the southern portion of the MAC hqs area on the 10th of February last. They also illegally brought huge numbers of combat personnel into the DMZ on over 2,640 occasions, including more than 920 combat troops brought to the spot, 1,600 metres south of the MDL Marker No. 0816, on the 22nd of January last.

Relying on the fortified combat positions in the southern portion of the DMZ they are incessantly perpetrating firing rifle and gun shootings and many other military provocations against the northern half of our Republic.

Last year, the south Korean puppet army fired bullets and shells at the area of our side along the MDL on more than 550 occasions.

During the past three months since the declaration of the "state of emergency," the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique committed provocations of firing more than 11,140 bullets and shells on 102 occasions into the area of the northern half of our Republic.

Recently, the south Korean stooges have deployed a greater number of puppet army troops, artillery pieces of various calibres, tanks and armoured vehicles in the DMZ and supplied full loads of ammunitions for combats and rations of many days to all the puppet army units and placed all their vehicles on stand-by status in an effort to make them fully "ready for war."

These moves of the enemy clearly show that they are hatching reckless military plots under the plea of "southward invasion" which does not exist.

As seen above, the south Korean stooges themselves have turned the DMZ into a combat zone from which they are perpetrating all sorts of pernicious military provocations against the northern half of our Republic.

Like a thief crying "stop thief," however, they are now carrying on a brazen, false propaganda that our side has built up "positions" and deployed "troops" and "heavy weapons" in the DMZ and is resorting to military provocations.

This is nothing but an absurd manoeuvre to save the situation by a new hullabaloo of lies as the scheme of the declaration of the "state of emergency" has gone bankrupt.

No one will be deceived by the despicable lies of the south Korean puppet clique.

The Government of our Republic has time and again made fair and reasonable proposals to preserve peace in Korea and to settle the question of Korea's reunification in a peaceful way, not by means of war and done everything in its power for their realization.

The enemy, however, are letting loose another blast of deception describing our sincere efforts as "phony" or "propaganda," while making frenzied preparations to provoke a war.

The south Korean puppet clique should desist from their awkward play, take out the weapons and military personnel from the DMZ, remove the combat positions there and stop the reckless military provocations against the northern half of the Republic.

They must look at the current of the time, behave prudently and refrain from reckless acts.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of our Party and the Korean people, said:

"We do not want war, but are never afraid of it. Our people and People's Army will return retaliation for the 'retaliation' of the U.S. imperialists, all-out war for all-out war."

If the south Korean puppet clique keep aggravating the situation, in disregard of the repeated warnings of our side, and play with fire under the plea of the alleged "danger of southward invasion," they will bear the full responsibility for grave consequences.

A south Korean puppet army post located 400 metres east of the MDL Marker No. 0233 (pillboxes marked by circles)

THE PYONGYANG TIMES, Published every Saturday by the Pyongyang Times, PYONGYANG, Democratic People's Republic of KOREA. Any articles in the Pyongyang Times can be reprinted. Price: 10 jon. No. 13014-274124